

The Weekly Museum.

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BLIGH'S NARRATIVE.

From the Historical Magazine.

[Continued.]

"I now failed for the key which I had seen in N. W. by N. giving the name of Sunday Island to the place I left; we arrived just at dark, but found it so surrounded by a reef of rocks, that I could not land without danger of flaving the boat; and on that account I came to a grapnel for the night. At dawn of day we got on shore, and tracked the boat in shelter.

"Innumerable birds of the noddy kind made this Island their resting-place; so that I had reason to flatter myself with hopes of getting supplies in greater abundance than it had hitherto been in my power. The situation was at least four leagues distance from the main. We were on the north-western most of four small keys, which were surrounded by a reef of rocks connected by sand-banks, except between the two northernmost; and there likewise it was dry at low water; the whole forming a lagoon Island; into which the tide flowed; at this entrance I kept the boat.

"As usual, I sent parties away in search of supplies, but, to our great disappointment, we could only get a few clams and some dolichos; with these, and the oysters we had brought from Sunday Island, I made up a mess for dinner, with an addition of a small quantity of bread.

"In my walk round the Island, I found several cocoa-nut shells, the remains of an old wigwam, and the backs of two turtles, but no sign of any quadruped. One of my people found three sea-fowl's eggs.

"It is certain, therefore, that the natives sometimes resort to this place, and have canoes; but I did not apprehend that we ran any risk by remaining here. I directed our fire, however, to be made in the thicket, that we might not be discovered in the night.

"At noon, I observed the latitude of this Island to be 11 deg. 47 min. S.

"Toward evening on the 2d, I cautioned every one against making too large a fire, or suffering it after dark to blaze up. Mr. Samuel and Mr. Peckover had the superintendence of this business, while I was strolling about the beach to observe if I thought it could be seen from the main. I was just satisfied that it could not, when on a sudden the Island appeared all in a blaze, that might have been seen at a much more considerable distance. I ran to learn the cause, and found it was occasioned by the imprudence and ebullency of one of the party, who in my absence, had insisted on having a fire to himself; in making which the flames caught the neighbouring grass and rapidly spread. This misconduct might have produced very serious consequences, by discovering our situation to the natives; for, if they had attacked us, we must inevitably have fallen a sacrifice, as we had neither arms nor strength to oppose an enemy. Thus the relief which I expected from a little sleep, was totally

lost, and I anxiously waited for the flowing of the tide, that we might proceed to sea.

"I tied up a few gilt buttons and some pieces of iron to a tree, for any of the natives that might come after us; and happily finding my invalids much better for their night's rest, I got every one into the boat, and departed by dawn of day. Wind at S. E.; course to the N. by W.

"We had scarcely ran two leagues to the northward, when the sea suddenly became rough, which not having experienced since we were within the reef, I concluded to be occasioned by an open channel to the ocean. Soon afterwards we met with a large shoal, on which were two sandy keys; between these and two others, four miles to the west, I passed on to the northward, the sea still continuing to be rough.

"Towards noon, I fell in with six other keys, most of which produced some small trees and brush-wood. These formed a pleasing contrast with the main land we had passed, which was full of sand-hills.

"I divided six birds, and issued one twenty-fifth of a pound of bread, with half a pint of water, to each person for dinner, and I gave half a glass of wine to Mr. Nelson, who had been ill.

"Wednesday, June the 3d. Fresh gales S. S. E. and S. E. and fair weather. As we stood to the N. W. this afternoon, we found more sea, which I attributed to our receiving less shelter from the reefs to the eastward; it is probable they do not extend so far to the N. as this; at least, it may be concluded that there is not a continued barrier to prevent shipping having access to the shore."

"After happily passing all the rocks and shoals of the north part of New Holland, at eight o'clock in the evening of the 4th, we once more launched into the open ocean. Miserable as our situation was in every respect, I was secretly surprised to see that it did not appear to affect any one so strongly as myself; on the contrary, it seemed as if they had embarked on a voyage to Timor, in a vessel sufficiently calculated for safety and convenience. So much confidence gave me great pleasure, and I may assert that to this cause their preservation is chiefly to be attributed; for if any one of them had despaired, he would most probably have died before we reached New-Holland.

"I now gave every one hopes that eight or ten days might bring us to a land of safety! and, after praying to God for a continuance of his most gracious protection, I served an allowance of water for supper, and kept my course to the W. S. W. to counteract the southerly winds, in case they should blow strong.

"We had been just six days on the coast of New Holland, in the course of which we found oysters, a few clams, some birds, and water. But perhaps a benefit nearly equal to this we received from not having fatigue in the boat, and enjoying good rest at night. These advantages certainly preserved our lives; for, small as the supply was, I am very sensible how much it relieved our distresses. About this time nature would have sunk under the extremes of hunger

and fatigue. Some would have ceased to struggle for a life that only promised wretchedness and misery; while others, though possessed of more bodily strength, must soon have followed their unfortunate companions. Even in our situation, we were most wretched spectacles; yet our fortitude and spirit remained; every one being encouraged by the hopes of a speedy termination to his misery.

"For my own part, wonderful as it may appear, I felt neither extreme hunger nor thirst. My allowance contented me, knowing I could then have no more.

"I served one twenty-fifth of a pound of bread, and an allowance of water, for breakfast, and the same for dinner, with addition of six oysters to each person. At noon, latitude observed 10 deg. 48 min. S.

"In the evening of the 6th, a few boobies came about us, one of which I caught with my hand. The blood was divided among three of the men who were weakest, but the bird I ordered to be kept for our dinner the next day. Served a quarter of a pint of water for supper, and to some, who were most in need, half a pint.

"In the course of the night we suffered much cold and shiverings. At day-light, I found that some of the clams, which had been hung up for sea-store, were stolen; but every one most solemnly denied it. This forenoon we saw a gannet, a sand-lark, and some water-snakes, which in general were from two to three feet long.

"In the afternoon of the 7th, I took an opportunity of examining again into our store of bread, and found remaining nineteen days allowance, at my former rate of serving one twenty-fifth of a pound three times a day: therefore, as I saw every prospect of a quick passage, I again ventured to grant an allowance for supper agreeable to my promise at the time it was discontinued.

"We passed the night miserably wet and cold, and in the morning I heard heavy complaints of our deplorable situation. The sea was high and breaking over us. I could only afford the allowance of bread and water for breakfast; but for dinner I gave out an ounce of dried clams to each person, which was all that remained.

"The sea ran very high on the 8th, and we were continually wet, suffering much cold in the night. I now remarked that Mr. Ledgyard, the surgeon, and Lawrence Lebogne, an old hardy seaman, were giving way very fast. I could only assist them by a tea-spoonful or two of wine, which I had carefully saved, expecting such a melancholy necessity. Among most of the others I observed more than a common inclination to sleep, which seemed to indicate that nature was almost exhausted.

"At four in the afternoon, next day, we caught a small dolphin, the first relief of the kind we obtained. I issued about two ounces to each person, including the offals, and saved the remainder for dinner the next day. Towards evening the wind freshened, and it blew strong all night, so that we shipped much water, and suffered greatly from the wet and cold. At day-light, as usual,

heard much complaining, which my own feelings convinced me was too well founded. I gave the surgeon and Lebogoe a little wine, but I could give no farther relief, than assurances that a very few days longer, at our present fine rate of sailing, would bring us to Timor.

"On the 10th, in the afternoon, I suffered great sickness from the oily nature of part of the stomach of the fish, which had fallen to my share at dinner. At sunset, I served an allowance of bread and water for supper. In the morning, after a very bad night, I could see an alteration for the worse in more than half my people. The usual allowance was served for breakfast and dinner. At noon I found our situation to be in latitude 9 deg. 16 min. S; longitude from the north part of New-Holland 12 deg. 1 min. W.

[To be continued.]

USAGE OF HUSBANDS AT KERSPACH.

BETWEEN Bomerberg and Erlang, not far from Bayreuth, lies a village, or country town, called Kerspach, which belongs to the Margrave of Baireuth, in Germany, and is remarkable for a strange custom, practised by the inhabitants, which is as follows:

If a man has been married a year, or fifteen months at most, and his wife does not prove with child, he is carried out of the village on a wooden horse, or pole, and plunged into a pond. As soon as the person who has undergone this discipline gets out of the water, he is at liberty to lay hold on any one of the by standers if he can, who is plunged into the water in the same manner; and this concludes the farce.

It happened once that the late Margrave of Baireuth passed through this town when one of these processions was exhibited, and was desirous of seeing this extraordinary ceremony, little imagining, that the person who had been thrown into the water, might possibly, take his revenge on the lord of the country, as in fact it happened. The Margrave only laughed at first at the odd fancy of the man who made towards him; but the whole village gathering round his post-chaise, and insisting on their rights, as founded on a very ancient custom, he was obliged not only to give them a sum of money to make them drink, but likewise to deliver up to them his running footman, whom, for the greater confirmation of their favourite privilege, they obliged to undergo the discipline of the pond.

If these people are severe against such as do not propagate their species in a lawful way, though probably it may not be owing to any fault of theirs, what punishment might old bachelors expect to suffer, if the Kerspach law should prevail in this part of the world?

TRUE BEAUTY.

By Dr. FORDYCE.

THE diamond's and the ruby's blaze
Disputes the palm with beauty's queen;
Not beauty's queen commands such praise,
Devoid of virtue if she's seen.

But the soft tear in pity's eye
Outshines the diamond's brightest beams;
But the sweet blush of modesty
More beautiful than the ruby seems.

ANECDOTE.

A Lawyer told his client, his adversary had removed his suit from one court to another; to whom the client replied, let him remove to the devil, if he pleases, I am sure my attorney, for money, will follow him.

For the WEEKLY MUSEUM.

A N N A.

TWAS on an evening in cold Winter's reign,
'Twas when the snow lay drifting o'er the mead;

'Twas when the wind did whistle o'er the plain,
'Twas cold! alas! 'twas very cold indeed.

Such was the night, and such the unhappy time
When lovely ANNA from her home was drove;
What think you, reader, was her heinous crime,
'Twas nought except a true, a constant love.

Young Henry stole her tender heart away,
A heart that ne'er knew fraud, nor foul deceit;
She gloried in the kind, soft, pleasing sway,
A sway despotic, but alas! 'twas sweet.

Her cruel father hearing of her flame,
Drove the fair charmer from her peaceful home;
But the for all, was constant, still the same,
Altho' her Henry o'er the seas was gone.

"If he was here this would not be my lot,
He'd clasp me in his fond, endearing arms,"
Said she,—then on the chilling snow she dropt,—
But I was near to save her dying charms.

I led the beautiful mourner to my home,
Where she now lives till more benignant days;
There she to me hath told her piteous moan,
And there she every female worth displays.

Sept. 3.

ALEXIS.

For the WEEKLY MUSEUM.

Mr. Harrison,

Please to insert the following beautiful LINES of
Mrs. M. ROBINSON.

T O L O V E.

TELL me, Love, when I rove o'er some far
Distant plain,

Shall I cherish the passion that dwells in my
breast?

Or will absence subdue the keen rigours of pain,
And the swift wing of time bring the balsam of
rest?

Shall the image of him I was born to adore,
Lodged in my bosom my idol still prove?

Or seduced by caprice shall fine feeling no more,
With the incense of truth gem the altar of Love.

When I view the deep tint of the dew-dropping
rose,

Where the Bee sits enamour'd its nectar to sip;
Then, ah say, will not memory fondly disclose

The softer vermilion that glow'd on his lip?

Will the Sun when he rolls in his chariot of fire,
So dazzle my mind with the glare of his rays,

That my senses one moment shall cease to admire
The more perfect resplendence that beam'd in his
lays?

When the shadows of twilight steals over the plain,
And the Nightingale pours its complaint in the
grove;

Ah! will not the fondness that thrills thro' the
strain,

Then recall to my mind his dear accents of love?

When I gaze on the Stars that bespangle the sky,
Ah! will not their mildness some pity inspire,

Like the soul-touching softness that beam'd in his
eye.

When the star of regret chill'd the flame of de-
sire?

Then share, thou dear Urchin, thou soother of
pain,

Oh! share the dear Picture engrav'd on thy
heart;

As a record of Love, let it ever remain,
My bosom thy tablet—thy pencil a dart.

Of FILIAL PIETY in FRANCE.

IN a great sea-port, in one of the most distant
provinces in that great Republic, there lived
a merchant, who had carried on trade with equal
honor and prosperity, till he was turned of fifty
years of age; and then, by a sudden series of
unexpected and unavoidable losses, found himself
unable to comply with his engagements, and his
wife and children, in whom he placed his principal
happiness, reduced to such a situation as doubled
his distress.

His sole resource in this sad situation, was the
reflection, that upon the strictest review of his
own conduct, nothing either of iniquity or im-
prudence appeared. He thought it best therefore
to repair to Paris, in order to lay a true state
of his affairs before his creditors, that being con-
vinced of his honesty they might be induced to
pity his misfortunes, and allow him a reasonable
space of time to settle his affairs. He was kindly
received by some, and very civilly by all; from
whence he conceived great hopes, which he com-
municated to his family. But these were speedily
dashed by the cruelty of his principal creditor,
who caused him to be seized and sent to a goal.

As soon as this melancholy event was known in
the country, his eldest son, who was turned of
nineteen, listening only to the dictates of filial
piety, came post to Paris, and threw himself at
the feet of the obdurate creditor, to whom he
presented the distress of the family, in the most pa-
thetic terms; but without effect. At length, in
the greatest agony of mind, he said, "Sir, since
you think nothing can compensate for your loss
but a victim, let your resentment devolve upon
me. Let me suffer instead of my father, and the
miseries of a prison will seem light in procuring
the liberty of a parent, to console the sorrows of
the distracted and dejected family that I have left
behind me. Thus, sir, you will satisfy your ven-
geance, without sealing their irretrievable ruin."
And there his tears and sighs stopped his utterance.

His father's creditor beheld him upon his knees
in this condition for a full quarter of an
hour. He then sternly bid him rise and sit down,
which he obeyed. The gentleman then walked
from one corner of the room to the other, in great
agitation of mind, for about the same space of
time. At length, throwing his arms about the
young man's neck, "I find, (said he) there is yet
something more valuable than money; I have an
only daughter, for whose fate I have the utmost
anxiety. I am resolved to fix it: In marrying
you she must be happy. Go, carry your father's
discharge, ask his consent, bring him instantly hi-
ther, and let us bury in the joy of this alliance,
all remembrance of what has formerly happen-
ed." Thus the generous gratitude of the son re-
lieved the calamity of the worthy father. The
man who had considered wealth and happiness as
synonymous terms, was freed from that fatal error
and Providence vindicated the manner of its pro-
ceeding, by thus bringing light out of darkness,
and through a short scene of misery, rewarded a
virtuous family with lasting peace, in the enjoy-
ment of that prosperity which they so well de-
served.

ANECDOTE.

FOUR Negroes were carrying a Corpse to the
grave at a place where it was a custom to
give the bearers gloves; but those four were not
presented with any. About middle way from the
house to the church yard, Coffee turned sly round,
and thus accosted his fellow bearer, "Cæsar, you
got e grav?" No, says he, ask Cato.—"Cato
you got e grav?" No, ask Toney—"Toney
you got e grav?" No! dam a grave, says he:
"Well then, says Cuffe, sing he down and
he go beself and be d—n if he mind to."

THURSDAY arrived at the Hook the British Sloop of War Lynx, with the July Mail, which left Falmouth the 11th July.

Though we are unable to give any Extracts from the papers received by the Packet, yet we are enabled to inform the public, that the Court of Great Britain, has, invariably, treated our Envoy Extraordinary, Mr. Jay, with the greatest respect; and they have promised him FULL INDEMNIFICATION for the losses sustained by the American Merchants during the present war.

[From a Hand-Bill, printed at Newbury Port, Aug. 18]

Yesterday arrived in this port, in 48 days from Rotterdam, ship Mary, Capt. Wingate, by which we are enabled to present our readers with the following

GLORIOUS NEWS.

"June 19.—Surrendered to the French arms the town of Ypres. The garrison surrendered prisoners of war. All private property was sacred.

"June 26.—This day, report says, that the French had taken Ghent, and the people at Ostend were preparing to leave the place, and that all Flanders was in danger.

"July 1.—This day 3 or 4000 emigrants arrived here from Flanders, who seemed to be in a sad state, without much baggage, which shews their flight was precipitate, and some of them said that it was impossible for the combined armies to face the French.

"July 4.—This day, report says, that the French have taken Mons, and that the combined armies had evacuated Valenciennes.

"July 5.—This day, report says, that the French had taken Brussels, and was besieging Sluys. Some pieces of shells which the French hove into Sluys was brought here. An emigrant from Brussels told here, that it would be impossible for all the combined powers to face the French, for by their requisition they brought into the field 240,000 men.

"July 7.—This day, report says, that the Emperor of Germany was on the point of entering into a treaty with the French, and that the French had taken Sluys.

"The English say, that the king of Prussia has used them very ill, after paying him 60 tons of silver for troops he did not send them, but kept them to guard his own territories. The affairs between Prussia and Poland, the accounts of which are various—report says, that the Poles had lost a battle.

"July 8.—This evening report says, that there had been a hard fought battle near Brussels: The French were victorious: 40,000 men lay dead on the field.

"The above was published in the Rotterdam papers, from June 19 to July 8th, brought by Capt. Wingate."

They write from Berlin (Prussia) that the people throughout Germany, particularly the youth, are exceedingly averse to the French war; are very discontent; and refuse every where to go the armies; that one affray had actually taken place with success against a recruiting party which attempted to deceive some poor tradesmen into their enrollment; that this success emboldened the people to public declarations of their detestation of the principles; and the magistrates dared not to interfere.

It must afford pleasure to every citizen, to find, that the commissioners are likely to treat with the

opposers of the excise law without the horrid alternative—SHEDDING OF BROTHER'S BLOOD.

On the 11th of June the National Convention of France decreed, that they would make every possible effort to retake the French Colonies.

Capt. Thomas, of the brig Martha, of Newbury port, bound to Falmouth (Mass.) with flour, &c. on account of citizens of the United States, was followed by the British frigate Thistle out of Hampton road, taken by her, within sight of the shores, and sent to Halifax.

Copy of a letter from an officer in the Legion of the United States, dated Camp, 12 miles advanced of Greenville, 28th July, 1794.

"I hope by the time this reaches you that we shall be able to give a good account of the Indian war. We have about 17 or 1800 Kentucky volunteers with us and are in good spirits—I have no doubt with due precaution (which I have no doubt will be taken) we shall be able to bring the Indians to terms—I think their friends will leave them by what we learn from a prisoner that was taken since the action of Fort Recovery—he says they lost a great many—he knows nothing of the number—he says they quarrelled much and fired upon each other. There are large bets made that they will be in with a flag by the time we have crossed the St. Joseph, which is about four days march from this."

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 1

An express arrived at the War Office on Saturday last from the Genesee County (within the State of New York) with dispatches for the Executive of the United States, which were immediately laid before the President. Several private letters, received by the same conveyance, advise that a peremptory order had been issued by Col. SIMCOE, the Governor of upper Canada for the removal of the inhabitants who have been for some time settled on a tract of land in that county, within the bounds of the United States, agreeably to the treaty of peace. They likewise inform, that Capt. Williamson, and the other citizens of the United States, who are principally concerned in the settlement of those lands, were determined to resist the said order, and were preparing to oppose any force that may be sent to deprive them of their lawful rights and property

LEXINGTON, August 2.

Extract of a letter from an officer in the Kentucky mounted volunteers, to his friend in this town, dated Camp, two miles from Fort-Hamilton, on St. Clair's old road, July 26, 1794.

"I have just received accounts from Greenville, that M. Clelland with the spies of General Wayne, have lately taken an Indian prisoner, who informs them of the Indians losing fifty warriors in the late attack on Fort Recovery, and that since they had differed among themselves, the Miami Indians, Chippawas, Potowatomies, &c. have accused the Delawares, Shawanese, &c. of killing their men; they say it is impossible for so few men as were at the garrison, should kill so many of them.—This mistake very probably originated from some of the friendly Indians killing and scalping some of their men during the action. In consequence of the difference they have killed some on each side. The prisoner likewise says, there was a British officer and three artillery men with the Indians at Fort Recovery, in order that if the Indians could not take the fort without, they were to turn the cannon taken at St. Clair's defeat, against the fort: but our people had shortly before secured that cannon. The British officer was wounded and carried on a bier several miles, but died of his wounds."

COURT OF HYMEN.

MARRIED

On Saturday evening last, by the Rev. Dr. Rodgers, Mr. FREDERICK BAWCOCK, Merchant, to Miss PEGGY ARDEN, daughter of Mr. Thomas Arden, all of this city.

Same evening, at Jamaica. Long-Island, by the Rev. Mr. Faintout, Mr. MORRIS FOSDICK, of Far Rockaway, to Miss JANE DOUGHTY, of the same place.

DIED

Universally lamented, on the 23d ult. at Hudson, ROBERT C. LIVINGSTON, Esq. in the 53d year of his age; and on the 25th his remains were deposited in the family vault of his ancestors in the manor of Livingston. It is but justice to his character, though a poor tribute to his afflicted relations and friends, to say that it is difficult where to fix his superior excellence; for in every situation of life he was truly exemplary; and whether we view him as a Husband, Father, Friend or neighbor, we must consider his loss irreparable.

On TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 16, 1794.

AT TAMMANIAL HALL.

MRS. HATTON will DELIVER a

New Lecture on Hearts,

Together with SELECT READINGS and RECITATIONS from the most Approved Authors

Tickets at One Dollar each, to be had at this Office, Hunter's Hotel, Broadway, and at Hatton's Tavern, upper end of Broadway.

New-York, Sept. 6, 1794. 30 2

Carpenters and Joiners Tools.

A General assortment of Tools for Carpenters, Joiners, &c. for sale by JEREMIAH HALLET and Co. No. 171, Water-Street, between Burling-Slip and Fish-Market. Also—

WHITE CHAPPLE NEEDLES;

Of the best quality, and all other kinds of Needles, being the best assortment of that article offered for sale in this city: And a general assortment of Goods in the Hard Ware line.

Just Published,

By Benjamin Gomez, Bookseller and Stationer No. 97, Maiden Lane, And for sale at this Office.

L E T T E R S

From Dr. PRIESTLEY to the

J E W I S H N A T I O N, Inviting them to an AMICABLE DISCUSSION of the EVIDENCES of CHRISTIANITY, together with

DAVID LEVI'S REPLIES thereto.

As the subject is discussed with temper and candor on each part, it is presumed this Treatise will meet the approbation of the Citizens of New-York.

BREAD KEGS.

BREAD KEGS of different sizes, made and sold at No. 431, Pearl-street, where Bakers, Grocers and others, may be supplied at short notice, and on reasonable terms for cash.

May 22, 1794. WILLIAM CARGILL.

Court of Apollo.

The KISS

HUMID seat of soft affection!
 Magic union! virgin kiss!
 Tenderest tie to young connection!
 Surest pledge of future bliss!
 Speaking silence! dumb confession,
 That each secret with imparts!
 Yielding softness! sweet expression!
 Balm that heals our wounded hearts!
 Friendship's bright and last enjoyment!
 Passions birth, and infants play!
 Love's first snow-drop! young enjoyment!
 Earliest dawn of brightest day!

Sorrowing's joy; adieu's last action,
 Oh what language can express,
 The thrilling pain, the soft affliction,
 Of a tender parting kiss!

AMERICAN MANUFACTURED BLACK LEAD POTS,

Equal to any imported and cheaper.
BLACK LEAD, both coarse and fine, for the purpose of blackening Franklin Stoves, and rons with brass heads, Plains of various sorts good Glue, Brands, of copper or cast iron, of any description, Screw Augers, Pots, Kettles, Griddles, Pye Pans, iron Tea Kettles, wool and cotton Cards, &c. — Also, a general assortment of IRONMONGERY, CUTLERY, &c.

Lately imported, and will be disposed of on reasonable terms, by

GARRET H. VAN WAGENEN,
 No. 2, Beekman-Slip.

NOTICE.

BY order of Benjamin Coe, Esquire, first judge of the Court of Common Pleas for Queens County, in the State of New York.

Notice is hereby given to John Van Lew, late of Flushing, in the county of Queens, and State of New-York, an absent debtor, and all others whom it may concern, that, on application and due proof made to him, the said Judge, pursuant to the directions of the Law of the State of New-York, entitled "An act for relief against absconding and absent debtors;" passed the 4th day of April, in the year 1786. He hath directed all the Estate, real and personal, within the county of Queens, of the said John Van Lew, an absent debtor, to be seized and that unless, the said John Van Lew doth discharge his debts within one year after this public notice of such seizure, all his Estate, real and personal, will be sold for the payment and satisfaction of his creditors.

Queens County March 22, 1794. 17.

JAMES HEARD AND Co.
 No. 84 (formerly 91.) William-Street.

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the Public in general, that they have, and are opening, a very general assortment of DRY GOODS, suitable to the present, and approaching season, many of which are purchased at reduced prices for Cash, which they will dispose of WHOLESALE and RETAIL, at such prices as will render them an object worthy of attention.

New-York, May 10, 1794. 13 tf.

The NEW-YORK DIRECTORY,
 For Sale at this Office. — Also, 50 Reams good Writing Paper, (Cheap for Cash.)

AMERICAN MANUFACTURES.

Made at the New York Cotton and Linen Manufactory, and for sale by ANDREW STOCKHOLM, at No. 303, Pearl-Street, formerly Queen-Street, near Peck Slip.

A Great variety of striped and plain nankeens, for the summer season, calculated for ladies or gentlemen, which will be retailed for the present.

Also will be ready in a few days.

German stripes, thicksets, bridgetts, or rib de-lours, sattinets, jeans, pillow fustians, dimities, cross vers, checks, and bed ticken, flocking yarn of different qualities, and candle wick.

Orders for cotton goods of any quality made to pattern, on the shortest notice.

Wanted, workmen in the cotton line, and likewise a number of apprentices, either girls or boys, from 7 years old and upwards.

June 14.

18—tf.

PAINTING, GILDING and GLAZING.

No. 75, Pearl-Street.

THE Subscriber returns his thanks to his friends and the public for their generous encouragement in the line of his business.

SHIP and HOUSE PAINTING,

done with neatness and dispatch.

Ornamental Painting, & Signs elegantly executed.

JOHN VANDER POOL.

MR. MACK, Miniature Painter;

WHOSE performances have been so much admired, by the lovers and promoters of the Fine Arts, returns his grateful thanks, for the very liberal encouragement he has received since in this city, and begs a continuance of favors, which he hopes to merit, being so fortunate as never to fail taking the most striking likeness of every subject he attempts.

New-York, Maiden Lane, No. 43.

HENRY M. DOBBS.

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